

EXPIRED ACCOUNTS

Summary

This part discusses various expired accounts that supported functions, programs and activities that are no longer performed by GSA.

First discussed are programs and accounts of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) which, on April 1, 1985, became the independent National Archives and Records Administration. These provided for a Governmentwide system of records management, the custody and preservation of the permanent archives of the United States, selection, preservation and servicing of the Federal Government's permanent records, operation of presidential libraries, grants for historical publications, and other related services. The following accounts were involved:

- a. Operating Expenses, National Archives and Records Service, an annual appropriation that supported all basic mission costs (Page X-3). It also financed certain costs in support of Mrs. Jacqueline B. Kennedy between fiscal years 1964 and 1967; a discussion of this program may be found in the "General Activities" part of the Digest dealing with support to former Presidents. In addition, expanded records operations arising out of the Korean conflict were funded in fiscal years 1951 through 1953 from overall appropriations for "Emergency Operating Expenses", a program discussed under the "Public Buildings Service" part of the Digest.
- b. Advances and Reimbursements, NARS, which provided additional services to Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. (Page X-31)
- c. The National Archives Gift Fund, established to administer incoming grants and donations and to make expenditures for various programs, including Presidential Libraries and archival activities. (P X-37)
- d. The National Archives Trust Fund, a revolving trust fund that received, held, and disbursed monies collected from sales of reproductions of records and audiovisual materials, sales of publications and souvenirs, and admission fees to Presidential Libraries. (Page X-41)
- e. Records Declassification, an annual appropriation through 1981 that provided for the expenses incident to review for declassification of all security classified materials. In 1982, the function was merged into the OE, NARS appropriation. (Page X-47)
- f. National Historical Publications Grants, an annual appropriation ending in 1971 that financed grants for the publication of historically significant materials. In 1972, this function was also merged into OE, NARS. (Page X-51)
- g. Survey of Government Records, Records Management and Disposal Practices, an appropriation enacted for 1955. (Page X-53)

Next follows a history of former civil defense, preparedness, mobilization, and emergency management programs. While certain related missions continue in GSA today (see Federal Property Resources Service), the accounts discussed were those managed by the Office of Federal Preparedness/Federal Preparedness Agency, transferred from GSA when the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created in 1977. They include:

- a. Salaries and Expenses, FPA, an annual appropriation for basic FPA mission costs.

(page X-57)

b. Advances and Reimbursements, FPA, which provided computer and other support and advisory services to other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. (Page X-62)

c. Expansion of Defense Production/Expenses Defense Production Act (Page X-63), Expenses of Administering Expansion of Defense Production Activities (Page X-67), and DPA Loan Guarantee Activities (Page X-71), accounts all related to expanding production of essential defense materials.

d. Defense Mobilization Functions of Federal Agencies, an appropriation in 1974 and 1975 that supported emergency preparedness functions of eight Federal agencies which did not have their own direct appropriations. Starting in 1976, funding was provided directly to the agencies. (Page X-73)

e. State and Local Preparedness, an account to assist state governments in developing programs for management of their resources in times of emergency. (Page X-75)

Last, there is a history of "Operating Expenses, GSA," an annual appropriation that financed all salary and expense type costs from agency inception until 1953, when separate appropriations were enacted for major agency functions/missions.